

55th
Company (I) was engaged in the following battles: Phillippi, McDowell,
Richmonter, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven days fight around Richmond,
Slaughter Mountain, Fredricksburg, Second Richmonter, Gettysburg, Mine Run,
and Wilderness. In the latter the 55th Regiment was captured. Seventeen men
Company (I) were captured. They were first taken to point Lookout, Md., thence
Gloucester, N. Y. Eleven of the seventeen lived through the war, the others
died prisoners.

(This above note is taken from Historical sketches of Pocahontas
County History by the Rev M. T. Price.)

95th.
Company (I) was engaged in the following battles: Phillippi, McDowell,
Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Seven days fight around Richmond,
Slaughter Mountain, Fredricksburg, Second Winchester, Gettysburg, Mine Run,
and Wildernees. In the latter the 25th Regiment was captured, Seventeen men of
Company (I) were captured. they were first taken to point lookout, Md., thence to
Elmira, N. Y. Eleven of the seventeen lived through the war, the others
died prisoners.

(This above note is taken from Historical sketches of Pocahontas
County History By the Rev Wm T. Price.)

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

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Chapter 5 - Section 1

The old log house on the farm of Mr. A. J. Workmen had floors made of inch boards. A man named William Miller had hewed the boards by hand out of poplar. To clean these floors, they would put sand on them about an inch thick. This would be left on four or five days and when the floors were scrubbed, they would be white and clean. The pioneer homes were kept scrupulously clean.

There were no regular hours for work. Both the men and the women worked from daylight to dark. The food was coarse but they had plenty of it. Such a thing as a balanced meal had never been heard of. They had plenty of all kinds of wild meat and fish. Corn meal was used mostly for bread, but once in a while they would have wheat bread. This was quite a treat.

The laundry was done at the creek when it was not too cold. They used big kettles for heating the water. Iron cooking utensils were used almost altogether because the food was cooked over a fireplace or in the coals.

In those days there was not so much stress laid on bathing but every boy could swim and from early spring until late fall, they went to the creek to swim and incidentally bathed.